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PART IV.

Official Papers

General information for Municipal Committees and their Servants, in reference to Dangerous and Infectious Disease.

1. One person with an infectious disease may occasion an epidemic.

2. A person coming from a source of cholera, and although suffering only from diarrhœa, may import the disease.

3. Railway trains, in a very short time, can carry infection to a great distance.

4. All assemblages of men, in which dangerous disease appears, are favorable to its rapid extension, and its bad sanitary condition, to the violence of the epidemic.

5. Regiments on the march, fairs, pilgrims form great epidemic sources, and carry the disease into the villages they travel through.

6. The opportune dispersion of assemblages of people lessens the violence of an epidemic; but it causes great danger of propagation.

7. Conditions which favor the intensity of epidemics are indigence, the crowding of individuals, their unhealthy condition, the hot season, deficiency of ventilation, and exhalations from a soil impregnated with organic matter, insufficient or impure water supply, exhalations from latrines and drains.

8. Ground once impregnated with choleraic matters retains for a considerable time the poison, and re-produces it when it has been extinct.

9. The air is a vehicle for carrying infection, but the transmission is limited to a very short distance. Water and certain ingesta introduce choleraic poison into the organism and it penetrates chiefly by the respiratory and alimentary passages.

10. The chief receptacles of the infectious principle are the dejecta in cholera, and the scales in small pox, whence it may be set free under favoring circumstances even after long intervals.

11. It is popularly believed that places where a plant called nemalligutta grows will be free from cholera; and it is believed also that *Bollavaram*, in the Kurnul District, is free from cholera, because of a tree with a white flower, the smell of which reaches to a distance of a thousand feet, grows there.

12. The following are supposed to tend to cholera; new grain, musty grain, fruit during the hot season, cucumbers, over ripe fruit, scarcity of food, and water charged with animal or vegetable impurities.

13. Practical measures calculated to restore an infected locality are :—Prevention of overcrowding in inhabited buildings, broad roads, open spaces of ground, abolition of cess-pits, removal of all refuse sweepings, animal and vegetable, the rapid removal of sewage, from habitations and streets, protection of all water from impurity, by the removal of sewage, drains, cart-stands, and burial grounds from the vicinity of wells and tanks, lime washing and disinfecting of houses, levelling pits and excavations, pulling down ruined walls, removal of all cattle from human habitations, disinfection or destruction of infected clothing, provision of means for personal ablutions, the examination of all articles of food ; the general distribution of simple instructions for the treatment of premonitory symptoms, the gratuitous supply of medicines, the fumigation of houses and streets by sulphur, creosote, tar, camphor, or other known and easily procurable purifyers.

14. When cholera rages in any particular division or quarter of a town, the inhabitants should be induced to move out into as many separate encampments as can be properly provided with medical aid. The selection of such encamping ground should be on elevated and dry situations sufficiently removed from the village or town and from swamps or pools of stagnant water. The banks of rivers are to be avoided, and ground where cholera has shown itself at some preceding time. The thorough washing of all the cloths, and the complete purification of all household goods removed into camp should be insisted on. Wells long in disuse should not be resorted to on such occasions.

RULES FOR ARRANGEMENTS TO BE MADE IN THE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVANCY OF FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.

I. Accommodation.

1. Select and lay out suitable encamping ground in reference to prevailing winds on elevated, dry, clean and untainted soil, in proximity to the place of concourse and a pure supply of water.

2. Divide the ground into divisions and sections, separated with principal and subsidiary streets from 40 to 20 feet wide.

3. Put up temporary sheds and huts according to castes.

4. Leave space to the leward of each section for carts and cattle.

II. Conservancy.

1. Erect temporary latrines on the leward of each division, sufficient to meet the requirements of the encampment.

2. Remove daily all rubbish, dung and refuse, from both the village or town, and camp.

3. Remove all excreta from residences twice a day, and shovel in earth over the latrine trenches.

4. Burn all rubbish and bury all filth.

III. Water Supply.

1. Select suitable but distinct tanks, wells, reservoirs, or other sources of water supply—

(*a*) for drinking and domestic purposes only.
(*b*) for bathing ; and
(*c*) for watering cattle.

2. Place a Police guard over the source of supply selected for drinking, to guard it from contamination.

3. Establish water-pendals.

IV. Medical Supervision.

1. A medical subordinate should be deputed to superintend sanitary arrangements, distribute medicines, note the health of the assemblage, register all deaths, and take charge of the temporary hospital.

2. Depute agent to examine at the barriers all travellers, and to distribute cholera pills for immediate use if necessary, and to remove into special sheds all persons attacked by cholera.

V. Precautions against Accidents.

1. Assign gates for ingress and egress into each town, temple or shrine, in cases in which the numbers are considerable, and erect barriers to prevent an undue influx of devotees into limited areas.

2. Provide against fires.

VI. Police (Sanitary).

1. Bring to notice of medical subordinate all cases of sickness and death.

2. Give notice to the people of hospitals and depôts for issue of medicines.

3. Warn the pilgrims to apply for medicines on premonitory symptoms of disease.

VII. Construction of Latrines.

1. Latrines to consist of enclosures, in which parallel trenches should be dug 2 feet wide by 3 feet deep. The soil removed to be stored at their edges, and a portion twice a day shovelled in to cover the night soil.

2. At the termination of the feast these trenches should be fully covered in.

VIII. General.

1. Prior to feasts, fairs, &c., chuttrums, choultries, and grounds, generally resorted to by pilgrims, &c, as camping or halting grounds, to be put by District authorities into a good sanitary condition, and all the sources of water supply cleaned and purified ; the same to be maintained in a good sanitary state till after the dispersion of the visitors and pilgrims.

2. Notices to the effect that hospitals and depôts for the free issue of medicines have been established, and that the people are to resort to them on the first occurrence of illness, should be posted in the Vernacular all over the camp and town, and the Police instructed to distribute them as well.

3. Notices of the arrangements made for the general convenience of the people should be posted at the camp, as well at the chuttrums and camping grounds of the last stage leading to the camp.

4. At the termination of the feast, festivals or fair, should cholera have prevailed amongst the people, halting grounds are to be ploughed up and, if possible, sown with some green crop and the chuttrums and choultries fumigated and lime washed.

1*st April* 1884.

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